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MINISTRY OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

STUDY OF

TUITION AND INCIDENTAL FEES

1977/1978

SUMMARY

JANUARY, 1979



P. S. ROSS & PARTNERS

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

P. S. ROSS & PARTNERS

January 17, 1979

The Honourable Peter Dwyer, M.P.,
Minister of Colleges and Universities
and Education

100 King Street West,
Toronto, Ontario,
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We thank you for the opportunity of working together
with the Ministry of Colleges and Universities on this
interesting and challenging study.

Yours very truly,

P. S. ROSS & PARTNERS

This study, which was undertaken by P.S. Ross & Partners
on behalf of the Ontario Ministry of Colleges and
Universities, is described in detail in the main report.
Responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained
therein and for the analysis and interpretation of this
information rests solely with P.S. Ross & Partners.

P. S. ROSS & PARTNERS

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS P.O. BOX 12, FIRST CANADIAN PLACE, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA M5X 1B3, (416) 363-8281

January 12, 1979

The Honourable Bette Stephenson, M.D.,
Minister of Colleges and Universities
and Education,
Mowat Block,
22nd Floor,
Queen's Park,
Toronto, Ontario.
M7A 1C1

Dear Dr. Stephenson:

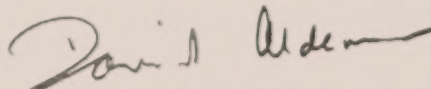
We are pleased to submit to you a summary and a report of the findings of a study of tuition and incidental fees in post secondary institutions in Ontario.

The report is a review of current institutional policies and practices in regard to tuition and incidental fee levels. In accordance with the terms of reference of the assignment we do not make specific recommendations on future tuition fee policy in Ontario. However, the report provides a basis of quantitative and qualitative data within which a number of policy alternatives have been explored.


We thank you for the opportunity of working together with the Ministry of Colleges and Universities on this interesting and challenging study.

Yours very truly,

P.S. ROSS & PARTNERS



David J. Alderman,
Partner



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INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT

The post secondary educational system in the Province of Ontario has been affected, in recent years, by a number of adverse environmental shifts. The expansionist days of the late sixties and early seventies have given way to a period with lower rates of enrolment and revenue ceilings.

A number of causal factors have contributed to the development of this situation. Public funds are less available than formerly, and there is considerable competition for these from other government programs and services.

Starting in the fiscal year of 1967/1968, the province introduced a formula for distributing operating grants to universities. The system for calculating operating grants took into account institutional revenue from student tuition fees.

In universities, the fee assumed by the government as a student's contribution to his/her education is referred to as the formula fee. Between 1967/1968 and 1970/1971, the formula fee was the system wide median fee by program in all Ontario universities. Since 1967/1968, there have been two increases in formula fee. In 1972/1973, the fee was increased by \$100 and in 1977/1978, the fee was increased again by \$100. In each instance, the universities chose to pass on this fee increase directly to students. With respect to tuition fees, universities have de jure complete control. In practice, however, government has restricted substantially their statutory power by determining the government contribution to institutional revenue as a complement to formula fees.

The colleges of applied arts and technology were subject to an operating grant formula from 1967/1968 to 1974/1975. Since that time, the government has replaced the formula mechanism with a global funding system. This system in turn is now in the process of replacement by one more closely related to enrolments, although not on an open ended basis. Since 1967/1968, the colleges which have a standard basic tuition fee regardless of program type have experienced two increases in that basic tuition fee. The first of these was in 1972/1973 when the standard basic tuition fee was raised by \$100. The second increase was in 1977/1978 when the fee was raised a further \$75. Currently the standard basic tuition fee for full time post secondary programs at community colleges is \$325 for two semesters.

During the last decade, tuition fees as a percentage of total revenues have decreased for both colleges and universities. Currently these are approximately 12% in

the case of colleges and 16% in the case of universities. In 1972, the corresponding figures were 18% and 22% respectively.

The Ontario government has maintained an open door policy on admissions to universities and colleges while, at the same time, tightening the purse strings. It is the government's policy that there is a place in an Ontario university or college for every academically qualified student who wishes to attend. In a large number of cases, the educational costs to the student are offset by financial assistance. Government policy on tuition fee levels have been determined in the context of prevailing levels and kinds of student aid.

For most full time students (setting aside for the moment the fact that many of them receive student assistance towards the payment of tuition fees), tuition and incidental fees represent less than 30% of total educational costs. Other substantial cost factors for the student are:

- . Accommodation and living expenses during the study period;
- . Books and equipment required for study;
- . Transportation expenses.

The university and college leaders, administrators, and faculty concerned with the maintenance and quality of the post secondary educational system in a climate of declining funds and enrolments, look to the revision of tuition fee policy and practices as a device for ameliorating some of the current institutional financial circumstances. However, tuition and incidental fees are a highly visible substantial educational expense for students, and a certain number may be expected to react adversely to any move in a direction other than a reduction of fees.

Representations have been made to government by various key interest groups within the post secondary system, including the Ontario Federation of Students, Council of Ontario Universities, The Ontario Council of University Affairs, The Council of Regents, and The Committees of Registrars in colleges. The representations have commented on elements of tuition fee policy and practice, usually, in the context of institutional revenue and costs to the students.

Most concern regarding tuition fees has been expressed within the university system. There are distinctive sets of circumstances, both historical and current which make the two systems - colleges and universities - although inextricably related, substantially different in regard to the nature and level of their concern about tuition and incidental fee issues.

All full time programs in colleges have a standard basic tuition fee which, unlike universities, does not vary by program or by institution. In colleges, the basic tuition fee represents a significantly smaller percentage of institutional revenue than is the case of universities. The historical background of the institutional autonomy at universities is not apparent at colleges. In addition, it seems evident that the pervasive expression of disenchantment with the value of post secondary education is more specifically related to products of the university system than it is to the college, and to non vocational rather than vocational graduates.

The policy issues in regard to tuition fee policy are complex and interrelated. A review of the representations to the Ontario government and the research literature relating to post secondary education suggest that the following list of issues is comprehensive if not exhaustive:

- . The relationship between fee levels and accessibility to post secondary education;
- . The relationship between fee levels and the costs of provision of post secondary education;
- . The relationship between fee levels and government funding of post secondary education;
- . The relationship between fee levels and the perceived or actual value of post secondary education to the student and society;
- . Institutional autonomy and government regulation as factors in determining tuition fee levels.

The outlook is for continued constraints on the availability of public funds for post secondary institutions and, at best, stable enrolment until 1982 and decline thereafter. There is a growing public view that government funds are not inexhaustible and should be directed towards high priority needs, and that private funding inputs, particularly where high personal benefits exist, should be increased.

The post secondary education system is complex and dynamic and it is difficult, if not impossible to develop a system which will satisfy all objectives. With the differing value systems of different interest groups in society, it is doubtful that there is an optimum tuition fee policy. The current systems of tuition fee policy and practice in post secondary institutions have evolved over the last decade and have worked probably as effectively as any others would have done. With changing fiscal conditions and public opinions, it is appropriate - even urgent - for the Ministry of Colleges and Universities to undertake this study of current policies and practices relating to tuition and incidental fees. There is a need to examine objectively alternatives to establish their effect on the system with respect to the institutions, students and the general public.

STUDY OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

OBJECTIVES

The Ministry of Colleges and Universities initiated this study as part of its periodic review of policies relating to the assessment of tuition fees and incidental fees in Ontario's universities and colleges of applied arts and technology.

As a first objective, the study sets out to be a comprehensive review of current institutional policies and practices in regard to tuition and incidental fees. A second equally important objective was to explore policy alternatives for the structuring of tuition fees within the framework of operating income and to consider the practical implications of these policy alternatives for colleges and universities, students, and government.

The college and university systems are quite different in philosophy, objectives and modes of operation. The study, therefore, was conceived as two parallel but closely related investigations in which policy alternatives were explored, taking into account the need for them to be consistent with the special conditions of each system.

SCOPE

General Methodology

The work program of the study covered four areas of inquiry identified by the Ministry:

- . Documentation of existing policies and practices on tuition and incidental fees in the universities and colleges of applied arts and technology,
- . The determination of the nature and extent of concerns which exist with present policy and practice among the various key groups within the post secondary educational system,
- . The brief review and assessment of how changes in policy and practice on tuition and incidental fees in other jurisdictions affected institutional revenue, enrolment levels and accessibility,
- . The development and assessment for the colleges and for the universities of the impact of alternative policies and practices.

There were three major components to the study:

- . The collection and consolidation of data documenting the current institutional practice in regard to tuition fees and incidental fees, for all post secondary institutions in Ontario,
- . The collection and consolidation of opinions and attitudes that representatives* from within colleges and universities had in regard to certain key issues concerning tuition fee and incidental fee policy,
- . The determination of possible tuition fee policy alternatives, the statistical modelling of these alternatives and the examination of them in terms of institutional revenue and tuition fee level.

These three major components form Parts I, II and III of the main report.

In Part I, a quantitative report describes tuition and incidental fee practice in colleges and universities in Ontario for 1977/1978. In Part II, a qualitative report describes opinions and attitudes of representatives from within the system to various key issues in terms of the status quo and preferred future policies. In Part III, the modelling report describes possible tuition fee policy alternatives and indicates the effect that the various modelled alternatives would have on tuition fee level and institutional revenue. At the beginning of each of these sections is a detailed explanation of the methodology and procedures used.

In accordance with the terms of reference of the assignment the report does not provide specific recommendations of future tuition fee policy in Ontario. However, it does provide a basis of quantitative data within which a number of policy alternatives have been explored.

*presidents, faculty, administrators, students

ANALYSIS OF UNIVERSITIES

TUITION AND INCIDENTAL FEES 1977/1978

Full Time Graduate Students

97.8% of graduate students paid a basic tuition fee in the range of \$681 to \$780. Nine institutions had a standard basic tuition fee which did not vary by program; the others had very infrequent variations between programs. Most universities in their graduate programs appear to be operating an institutional standard fee policy. The variations between institutions ranged from \$685 at Carleton and Windsor to \$765 at Brock and York.

The most frequently charged basic tuition fee by eight of the eighteen institutions was \$750. The mean full time graduate basic tuition fee paid by students in all institutions was \$738. Only the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE) and the University of Toronto had a full time graduate tuition related incidental fee. Only 4.8% of all full time graduate students paid tuition related incidental fees.

The differences in basic tuition fee by program were principally accounted for by the basic tuition fee differences by institution. In the majority of cases, therefore, the major determinant of fee level for the graduate student, is not the program of study he/she pursues, but the institution where he/she chooses to study.

Full Time Undergraduate Students

86.4% of undergraduate students paid a basic tuition fee in the range of \$611 to \$800. Only six institutions had standard basic tuition fees at the undergraduate level - Brock (\$729), Laurentian (\$690), York * (\$765), Ryerson (\$460), the Ontario College of Art (OCA - \$525) and the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE - \$750). Only three of these, Brock, York and Laurentian are regular university post secondary institutions. In the others, the full time undergraduate basic tuition fee varied with each program. Excluding OCA (\$525) and Ryerson (\$460), and some other special programs, the fee charged ranged from approximately \$680 to \$765. Again, excluding OCA and

*The \$765 fee at York represents basic tuition fee (for a 30 credit full time undergraduate program) including fees for student services.

Ryerson, the mean full time undergraduate basic tuition fee by institution was lowest at Ottawa (\$664) and highest at York (\$765).

Within institutions, the full time undergraduate basic tuition fee by program showed the greatest variation at Toronto, McMaster, Ottawa, Western and Lakehead. Across the province, the mean full time undergraduate basic tuition fee paid was \$680.

Seven of the universities did not charge tuition related incidental fees - Brock, Carleton, Ottawa, Ryerson, Trent, Wilfred Laurier and York. Only 10.5% of all undergraduate students pay tuition related incidental fees; across the province for all students including those who did not pay tuition related incidental fees, the mean fee paid was \$11. For programs in the humanities however, the mean tuition related incidental fee was \$27.

There were significant variations in composite fee level between and within program groupings. Table 1 sets out these variations.

Table 1

MEAN FULL TIME UNDERGRADUATE
BASIC TUITION FEES PLUS TUITION RELATED
INCIDENTAL FEES PAID BY PROGRAM GROUPING

	Mean Composite Tuition Fee ¹	Student Base	Standard Deviation
	\$		\$
Health Sciences	851	6,730	205
Engineering & Applied Sciences	794	11,046	85
Mathematics & Physical Sciences	728	20,224	52
Humanities	711	1,258	36
Arts & Sciences - General	701	54,302	34
Education	699	8,485	26
Social Sciences	694	14,034	28
Biological Sciences	679	3,659	10
Fine & Applied Arts	654	3,775	72

¹Composite fee is basic tuition fee plus tuition related incidental fee.

The largest variations in fee within a program grouping were in health sciences. Variation was also significantly high in engineering and applied sciences and fine and applied arts. At the undergraduate level tuition fee variation is demonstrably related to program grouping.

Part Time Graduate Students

There was a wide variation of basic tuition fee for part time graduate students. Fees ranged from a low of \$102 for a two term course through to a high of \$250. 50% of students paid in the range \$131 to \$190; a further 39% however, fell in the range of \$211 - \$250. Those institutions with fees in the higher range were Brock (100% of students), Trent (100% of students), Queen's (96.5% of students), University of Toronto (83.1% of students) and OISE (100% of students). The University of Western Ontario had the most significant presence at the lower end of the distribution, with 100% of its students having paid a \$125 fee.

The average fee paid by a graduate student taking a part time course was 26% of what he/she would pay taking the equivalent full time program. Institutional variations were such at the extremes, that the average fee paid at Western was 16% of the equivalent full time fee and at OISE, Trent, and Brock, 33%.

Part Time Undergraduate Students

87% of all part time undergraduate students paid a basic tuition fee in the range of \$131 to \$150. Pro rating this distribution by a factor of five to achieve comparability with full time fee ranges indicates that there is much less variation in fees for part time than for full time undergraduate programs. There were only two institutions with significant numbers of part time undergraduate students who paid less than \$131; 100% of students at OCA were in the range \$71 to \$90 and 54.3% of those at Lakehead were in the range \$91 to \$110. Above the median range, both Guelph and Waterloo had 100% of their students pay fees in the range \$151 to \$170.

Where there are extremes of variation these tend to be institution - not program specific. However, in general students in health sciences and social sciences paid an average fee which was higher than students in engineering and applied science and to a lesser extent, mathematics and physical sciences. There was much less variation and in consequence a much tighter distribution of part time undergraduate fees than graduate fees.

The average fee paid by a student taking a part time undergraduate course was 21% of what he/she would pay taking the full time equivalent program. With the exception of OCA at 17%, Ryerson at 28% and OISE at 30%, there was only fractional variation between institutions from the 21% figure. There were, however, considerable variations within institutions.

INCIDENTAL FEES STUDENT RELATED AND INSTITUTION RELATED

The overall impression from a survey of incidental fees was of a lack of standard practice. Some institutions charged flat, and some composite fees (where they charged them at all); others had variable fees, with not all students at the institution paying the same amount.

Student Related Incidental Fees

The principal student related incidental fees were charged for health services, athletics and student association. Practically all the institutions charged a health service fee - normally in the \$9 to \$12 range. At the extremes among those institutions which did charge such a fee, the range was considerable; for example, McMaster charged \$6.50 and Ottawa charged \$20.

All the institutions charged a student association fee. This was usually in a \$20 to \$30 range but also showed considerable variation.

Variations in student related incidental fees by institution were not systematic, and are therefore difficult to describe and analyze. Excluding OCA and Ryerson, where student related incidental fees were infrequent and low, total composite student related incidental fees ranged from \$52.50 at OISE to \$122 at Carleton.

Institution Related Incidental Fees

There were essentially two types of institutional related fees. The first were those designed to recover the costs of provision of some activity or service. An example would be a transcript fee. Secondly, there were those designed to deter the activity for which they were being charged. An example of this type would be a late registration fee. Unlike student related incidental fees or tuition related incidental fees most institution related incidental fees were avoidable by the student.

Most institutions charged six different institution related incidental fees. These charges include parking,

transcripts, external and special examinations, diplomas, duplicate I.D. cards, and duplicate receipts. Within each fee category there were considerable variations in the levels of fee charged, even ignoring those instances in which there were no fees charged at all. For example, the external examination fee ranged from \$2 to \$30.

In relation to total institutional budget, the amount of revenue generated by institutional related incidental fees was insubstantial.

SURVEY OF OPINION IN REGARD TO TUITION AND INCIDENTAL FEE ISSUES

In general, policy in regard to fees was viewed from a pragmatic rather than a philosophical point of view. The circumstances of financial constraint within universities influence this stance. The data that we collected suggests that in general there is a factional rather than a collegial point of view, each faction with the objective of maintaining the institution with a minimum sacrifice of their position within it.

There was no consensus on an optimum level of tuition fee. Indeed, our experience in interview was that respondents were reluctant to quote figures. However, a small number did commit themselves. The minimum and maximum figures proposed were respectively \$500 and \$3,000. A more typical and frequently quoted range is \$600 to \$1,500. No one was happy with the prospect of tuition fees rising to a level where they contributed more than 25% of operating revenue. More typically, a figure of 20% of operating revenue was proposed.

18% of all respondents are in favour of a policy of zero tuition - 52% of those respondents are students. The majority of those opposed to zero tuition are administrators (66%). Three times as many respondents are opposed to as advocate zero tuition. 21% of the total respondent group subscribe to the view that there should be some kind of "fee tokenism." They propose a concept that the individual who is receiving benefit from the education should be obliged to make a minimal contribution to paying for that education. The largest group of respondents (65% of all respondents) feel that fees should be unhooked from formula funding and related in some fashion to institutional costs.

49% of all respondents want greater differentials in fees than is currently the case. They argue that programs of exceptional merit should have tuition fee levels which reflect their perceived value. 69% of faculty respondents propose this view. On the other hand, 22% of all respondents want lesser differentials in fees than currently. 44% of all student respondents proposed this view.

When discussing differential tuition fees and cost related fees, respondents emphasized that there should be a "ceiling effect" to dampen and control possible excesses of fee differentialism. 40% of those in favour of cost related fees advocated a mechanism for reducing extreme differentials in fees.

It was proposed by 38% of respondents that whatever changes take place in policy in regard to tuition and incidental fees, the changes should be progressive and annualized rather than on an exceptional basis. Presidents and senior administrators particularly advocated that changes should be presented within a long term policy framework.

From those who expressed views on the issue of university autonomy, 48% of respondents favoured more university autonomy, 30% favoured less, and 22% were happy with the status quo. The older established institutions (usually from a position of strength in the market place) said that they wanted considerably more autonomy than is currently the case. Those in a weaker position (in the main, the emerging institutions) want, albeit reluctantly, the current level of control, protection, and regulation to continue and in some cases increase.

There was concern that the quality, and therefore the perceived value of the education being provided, was declining. Although only 26% of all respondents volunteered that students are currently getting a "good deal," less than 1% of respondents felt that education at universities gives poor value for money. There is a perception by student respondents that education at universities is not as good value for money as at community colleges.

69% of all respondents feel that current fee levels are not a barrier to accessibility. Of those who do feel that fees are a barrier to accessibility, 52% were students. Fees in continuing education were frequently cited by those "other than student respondents" as examples of where fees were a barrier to accessibility.

The Ontario Student Assistance Program was considered to be an adequate mechanism for insuring accessibility to those from low income backgrounds. However, a significant number of respondents (64% of all respondents) want to see changes in OSAP. Many of these respondents were administrators (58%) who were concerned about administrative difficulties associated with the present system. If tuition fees rise and if the differentials between them increase in any fashion, the majority of respondents felt that OSAP ought to be flexible enough to ensure maintained accessibility for those from lower income groups. Loans (at least), should be available to cover the higher fees.

Most respondents rejected the concept that fees should relate to societal or individual benefit as unworkable. However, 30% of respondents felt that the concept had some relevance to the determining of tuition fee levels. 46% of all respondents volunteered that fees should rise. 28% of all respondents volunteered that they should not.

82% of those who represented a view on foreign student fee differentials, described the fee as discriminatory and wanted foreign students to pay no more for their tuition than native Canadians or landed immigrants.

In many cases, particularly with faculty and lower level administrators, respondents were ill informed about the circumstances and issues surrounding tuition fee policy and practice. It was not uncommon to record from the same respondent at different stages during the data collection interview opinions on policy and practice which were inconsistent.

QUANTITATIVE EXAMINATION OF POLICY ALTERNATIVES

Accessibility and Tuition Fee Levels

Having examined literature from a number of different jurisdictions and sources it seems that Jackson and Weatherby's Journal of Higher Education, December 1975 review of research in the United States on price sensitivity in post secondary education is the single, most pertinent source to refer to. The evidence from their review is that there is price sensitivity in post secondary education. Fees and enrolments are negatively correlated, but the magnitude of the price responsiveness decreases with increasing income. In other words, individuals from low income families are more affected by price changes than are individuals from high income families. There is also some evidence that cost decreases are slightly more effective than cost increases in stimulating enrolment changes.

Lowering tuition fees or increasing student grants are both effective means of increasing access to post secondary institutions but the best available evidence indicates that these financial incentives are expensive and relatively inefficient in their effects. "For example, a one percentage point increase in the participation rate for each \$100 of student support means that the cost to the public is approximately \$4,100 for each additional student enrolling in higher education. While no one individual receives a \$4,100 grant, the fact that the vast majority of students who receive grants would probably

*Journal of Higher Education December 1978

enrol anyway, means that dividing the total cost of all recipients by the small number of additional students results in about \$4,100 per additional student."

The student's decision as to whether to enter post secondary education or not is the basic decision affected by price. Once this decision is made, financial considerations seem to have a relatively small effect on the choice of institution or program, compared with such other variables as the academic ability of the student and the perceived reputation of the institution.

These findings should be borne in mind when considering the impact on accessibility of increases and decreases in tuition fee level in the various modelled conditions below.

FEE STRUCTURE MODELS

Opinions collected from field visits and through discussions with Ministry representatives suggested the need to examine six fee structures. Each of the fee structures (models) was examined for three levels of total fee revenue, current level, 10% level and 20% level. The models are described briefly below and more fully in Section III of the main report.

. Current Situation Model

- In this model 1977/1978 mean program fees were assumed, and thus the 1977/1978 mean fee differentiations were maintained in proportion.

. Unlimited Cost Related Model

- In this model, program fees were calculated to represent a percentage of program costs. It was assumed that each student would pay a fixed percentage of program cost.

. Limited Cost Related Model

- In this model the same calculations were undertaken as for the unlimited cost related model. However, upper and lower limits were applied to the fee ranges in the model. It was assumed that the total fee revenue from all students would equal a fixed percentage of the total operating revenue and to the extent possible, (keeping in mind the upper and lower limits), each student would pay a fee that approximated that percentage of the program cost.

- . Standard Fee Model
 - A standard fee was applied to all programs, regardless of cost and current practice.
- . Zero Tuition Fee
 - It was assumed that basic tuition fees were zero for all programs.
- . Societal/Individual Benefit Model
 - In this model, fees were to vary in relation to the personal and societal benefit that was assumed to accrue from the program of post secondary education. The model was considered and subsequently discarded. Opinions collected from field visits indicated little support for it from a philosophical or practical viewpoint, from any of the four main groups from which opinion was sought. Ultimately, the lack of consistent, relevant data upon which to base the model caused it to be rejected.

All models were compared with the current structure-mean model as the key comparator. The current structure-mean model is a rationalized form of the 1977/1978 status quo. To obtain it, the mean current fee by program across the system was multiplied by the number of enrolments. This allows a closer observation of effects which are model specific without contamination from intervening variables which are historical and in many respects anomalous in the actual current (1977/1978) situation.

Table 2 describes total system wide institutional revenue from fees for full time undergraduate students. Figures are provided for each of the three levels of model. Fee revenue at each of the three levels, 10%, current and 20% is a controlled variable for all of the modelled alternatives (with the exception of the zero tuition model.)

Table 2

SYSTEM-WIDE INSTITUTIONAL FEE REVENUE FOR FULL TIME
UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS AND PER CENT CHANGE IN REVENUE
(FOR BASIC TUITION FEE ONLY) AT 10%, CURRENT, AND 20%
LEVELS OF CURRENT STRUCTURE MEAN MODEL

	MEAN 10% OF COST	CURRENT MEAN	MEAN 20% OF COST
Institutional Revenue 000\$	54108.2	92525.1	108216.5
% change from current mean	- 41.5	-	+ 17.0

Full Time Undergraduate

Unlimited Cost Related Model

In the unlimited cost related model there are significant redistributions of fee revenue between institutions (See Table 3). Predictably, institutions with the majority of their programs having low basic income unit weights are less well off than those which have many programs with high BIU weights. Ryerson with a 22.6% increase in revenue (at current level) is a notable exception to this general rule.

Among the regular universities, Guelph and Toronto have the most significant improvement in their fee revenue positions at all levels of this model, with increases respectively of 14.4% and 13.2%. York, Trent, Wilfred Laurier and Carleton have the most significant decreases in revenue at all levels, respectively 25.6%, 22.1%, 17.1% and 14.6%. Table 4 sets out the highest and lowest tuition fees by program at each of the three levels of the model.

Table 3

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE.
 CURRENT STRUCTURE MEAN AT ALL LEVELS OF
 MODEL COMPARED TO LIMITED AND UNLIMITED
 AT ALL LEVELS OF MODEL.

	Current Structure Mean At Current Level Compared to Limited at Current Level	Current Structure Mean At 10% and 20% Level Compared To Limited At 10% and 20% Level	Current Structure Mean At All Levels Compared To Unlimited At All Levels
Brock	- 5.3	- 5.4	- 6.6
Carleton	- 11.1	- 9.3	- 14.6
Guelph	9.6	11.4	14.4
Lakehead	- 2.0	- 1.6	- 4.0
Laurentian	- 7.5	- 7.2	- 9.6
Mac	3.2	5.2	5.1
Ottawa	2.9	4.1	4.1
Queens	1.8	2.4	4.7
Ryerson	29.9	23.0	22.6
U. of T.	9.8	7.9	13.2
Trent	- 16.3	- 13.2	- 22.1
Waterloo	- 6.9	- 5.0	- 7.6
Western	- 1.8	1.1	- 2.0
Laurier	- 12.7	- 11.4	- 17.1
Windsor	- 6.6	- 6.5	- 8.5
York	- 21.3	- 25.4	- 25.6
OCA	13.8	7.8	7.4
OISE*	16.5	15.8	24.0

*17 undergraduate students 1977/1978

Table 4

RANK ORDERED HIGHEST AND LOWEST TUITION FEES
BY PROGRAM - UNLIMITED COST RELATED MODEL AT
10%, CURRENT, AND 20% LEVELS

Program		Basic Tuition Fee At 10% Level	Basic Tuition Fee At Current Level	Basic Tuition Fee At 20% Level
Highest	(Medicine,			
	(Year 2 & 3	1,902.56	3,253.38	3,805.12
	(McMaster			
	(Dentistry	1,268.37	2,168.92	2,536.75
	(Medicine	1,268.37	2,168.92	2,536.75
	(Veterinary	1,268.37	2,168.92	2,536.75
Lowest	(Medicine			
	(Optometry	761.02	1,301.35	1,522.05
	(Arts	253.67	433.78	507.35
	(General 1st			
	(Year Honours*			
	(Science	253.67	433.78	507.35
	(General/1st			
	(Year Honours			
	(Social Work	253.67	433.78	507.35
	(1st Year			
	(Technology	253.67	433.78	507.35
	((diploma)			
	(Preliminary	177.57	303.65	355.14
	(Year			

*Other programs at the same fee include translators/ interpreters, Laurier; administration and physical education, Lakehead; theology, journalism and secretarial science.

Limited Cost Related Model

In the limited cost related model, basic tuition fee is limited between \$500 and \$2,500 at current level. This limits the more extreme effects of fee differentiation at the top and bottom of the fee distributions.

With the exception of Ryerson and OCA, both of which gain significantly more fee revenue in this model than even in the unlimited cost related model, each of the other institutions is in approximately the same revenue position but less extremely so than was the case in the unlimited cost related model (See Table 3).

Table 3 details the differences in fee revenue from current structure-mean revenue at each of the three levels of the limited cost related model.

Table 5 sets out the highest and lowest tuition fees by program at each of the three levels of the model. At the current level of the model, 13 of 52 program fees vary within $\pm 5\%$ from the comparator. However, at the 10% and 20% levels there are 3 program fees only out of 52 which vary within this range.

At the 10% and 20% levels of the model there is considerably more variation in program fees from current mean fees (at the 10% and 20% levels) than is the case at current level.

Table 5

RANK ORDERED HIGHEST AND LOWEST TUITION
FEES BY PROGRAM - LIMITED COST RELATED
MODEL AT 10%, CURRENT AND 20% LEVELS

Program	1 ^{Basic} Tuition Fee At 10% Level	2 ^{Basic} Tuition Fee At Current Level	3 ^{Basic} Tuition Fee At 20% Level
Highest			
(Medicine,			
(Year 2 & 3	1,598.29	2,499.93	3,196.59
(McMaster			
(Dentistry	1,086.90	1,732.79	2,173.80
(Medicine	1,086.90	1,732.79	2,173.80
(Veterinary			
(Medicine	1,086.90	1,732.79	2,173.80
(Optometry	676.82	1,119.06	1,353.64
Lowest			
(Science			
(General/1st			
(Year Honours*	320.00	505.42	
(Arts			
(General/1st			
(Year Honours	320.00	505.42	640.00
(Social Work			
(1st Year	320.00	505.42	640.00
(Journalism	320.00	505.42	640.00
(Preliminary			
(Year	320.00	500.00	640.00

* See Table 9

1 Limits	320 - 1600
2 Limits	500 - 2500
3 Limits	640 - 3200

Standard Fee Model

In the standard fee model, fees do not vary by program or institution, but are standard across the system. The standard fees at each level of the model, are, at current level, \$679.63, at 10% level \$397.44, and at 20% level, \$794.89.

Both Ryerson and OCA improve fee revenue significantly in this condition, by respectively, 47.7%, and 29.5%. The other most significant change is at York where there is a decrease in fee revenue of 10.6%. Queen's has the next highest percentage decrease in revenue, 5%. Apart from Ryerson and OCA, only 2 other institutions improve their revenue position; Lakehead by 3.1% and the University of Toronto by 1.5%.

Zero Tuition Model

With basic tuition fees at zero, universities will suffer a 17.1% decrease in institutional revenue from the current structure-mean current level model. If tuition related incidental fees are held at current levels, 89.5% of undergraduate students would effectively have a zero composite fee the remaining 10.5% would pay tuition related incidentals as high as a mean of \$559.84 in Dentistry.

Full Time Graduate

Table 6 describes total system wide institutional revenue from fees for full time graduate students. Figures are provided for each of the three levels of model. Revenue at each of the three levels, 10%, current and 20% is a controlled variable for all of the modelled alternatives (with the exception of the zero tuition model).

Table 6

SYSTEM-WIDE INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE FOR GRADUATE PROGRAMS AT 10%, CURRENT, AND 20% LEVELS OF CURRENT STRUCTURE MEAN MODEL SHOWING PER CENT AGE CHANGE FROM MEAN CURRENT LEVEL

	Current Structure- Mean 10% of Cost	Current Structure- Mean Current Level	Current Structure- Mean 20% of Cost
Total Institutional Revenue in 000\$	9607.6	8742.9	19215.3
Percentage change in revenue from mean current	9.9	-	119.4

Unlimited Cost Related Model

In the unlimited cost related model there are significant redistributions of revenue between institutions. OISE and Waterloo with their high BIU weighted graduate programs, (and many Ph.D. students) have the most significant increases in revenue (respectively 19.6% and 13.2%). McMaster and Guelph also improve their revenue positions significantly by respectively 8.1% and 6.5%. Lakehead, Laurentian, and Trent have the most significant decreases, respectively 20.3%, 15.0% and 14%.

Guelph significantly improves its revenue for both graduate and undergraduate programs. Trent's revenue position significantly worsens for both graduate and undergraduate programs.

There are four basic fees in the unlimited cost related model, these are set out below in Table 7 for each of the three levels of model with examples of the graduate programs to which they relate.

Table 7

BASIC GRADUATE TUITION FEE LEVELS WITH EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMS TO WHICH THEY RELATE IN THE UNLIMITED COST RELATED MODEL AND THE LIMITED COST RELATED MODEL

	Mean Current Actual	Unlimited Cost Related			Limited Cost Related		
		10% Level	Current Level	20% Level	10% Level ²	Current Level ¹	20% Level ³
Lakehead	702.36	400.20	884.33	800.72	400.20	800.80	800.72
McMaster	712.78	800.84	848.49	1,201.08	800.84	821.61	1,201.08
Laurentian	707.89	820.72	718.45	1,801.44	800.72	705.84	1,801.44
U.N.L. Programs	739.61	1,201.08	1,092.98	2,402.16	1,201.08	1,071.67	2,402.16

NOTES:

1. Limited between \$500 and \$2500.
2. Limited between \$320 and \$1600.
3. Limited between \$640 and \$3200.

Limited Cost Related Model

For the limited cost related model fee limits were set at \$500 and \$2,500 for the current level of model. There were no significant changes from the unlimited model in pattern or order between those institutions which gain fee revenue. Within the general picture, however, there are a number of noteworthy shifts at the current level: OISE with Waterloo and Guelph gain revenue but less significantly so than in the unlimited model, while Trent and Wilfred Laurier lose revenue but more significantly so than in the unlimited model.

At the 10% and 20% levels, it is clear (see Table 7) that the range of fees falls inside both the upper and lower limits of the model. Fees and revenue from fees, therefore, are identical with those in the unlimited cost related model at these levels.

The lowest fee in the unlimited model at current level, \$364.33 is raised to \$500 in the limited model at the same level. Table 7 compares tuition fees at each level in both the limited and unlimited models.

Standard Fee Model

With the standard fee model there are no variations in institutional revenue \pm 1%. Fees at the three levels of the model are respectively, for current level \$737.80, for 10% level \$810.70 and for 20% level \$1,621.54.

Zero Tuition Fee Model

With basic tuition fees at zero, universities will have a 9.1% decrease in institutional revenue from graduate fees at the current structure mean current level. If tuition related incidental fees are held at current levels, 95.6% students would effectively have a zero composite fee, the remaining 4.4% would pay tuition related incidentals ranging as high as a mean by program of \$40 at OISE.

ANALYSIS OF COLLEGES

TUITION AND INCIDENTAL FEES IN 1977/1978

Full Time Post Secondary

There are four institutions where the basic tuition fee varied from \$325 - Algonquin, George Brown, Mohawk and Sault. In only one of these instances, at George Brown College, for the medical/dental technician's program was the fee lower than the standard \$325 fee.

Five of the variations from basic tuition fee were in the health science division - the sixth, was in business. It is noteworthy that for nursing programs at Sault students paid \$456 basic tuition fee and at George Brown \$326. For medical/dental technicians' programs, students at Mohawk paid \$488 and at George Brown \$316.

There were six colleges which had no tuition related incidental fees - Conestoga, Durham, Lambton, Loyalist, St. Clair, and St. Lawrence. On a system wide basis 54% of full time post secondary students pay no tuition related incidental fees.

The mean tuition related incidental fee paid for all community colleges, for all full time post secondary students (57,859) was \$24.77. Mean composite fee paid was \$350.93.

Table 8 sets out a detailed statement of tuition related incidental fees by program division.

Table 8TUITION RELATED INCIDENTAL FEES BY PROGRAM DIVISION

PROGRAM DIVISION	Range ¹ of TRIFs	Highest Mean TRIF paid by program	Overall Mean ³ TRIF	Student Base	% of Students paying TRIFs
TECHNOLOGY	\$9 - \$210	\$161.54 Cooking/ Baking	\$26.56	18,198	41.3%
BUSINESS	\$4 - \$85	\$ 19.58 Advertising	\$12.26	17,437	40.1%
APPLIED ARTS	\$12 - \$270	\$80.05 Sports/ Athletics	\$44.06	12,730	52.4%
HEALTH SCIENCES	\$6 - \$130	\$50.00 Occupational Therapy	\$18.43	9,494	42.7%

1. Excluding those programs with zero tuition related incidental fees.
2. Tuition related incidental fees.
3. Includes those programs with zero tuition related incidental fees.

It is clear that large numbers of students paid tuition related incidental fees (a greater percentage of students paid tuition related incidental fees in the applied arts and technology division than in health sciences and business). Within program groupings, however, there were very wide variations in fee levels. For example, within the technology division the mean tuition related incidental fee at Georgian was \$1, and at Sault \$88 (and, of course, zero for those six colleges which did not charge tuition related incidental fees); the range of tuition related incidental fees by program was from a low of \$9 for an engineering program at Confederation through to a high of \$210 for a cooking/baking program at Sault. Similar wide variations were observable in the other three program groupings.

35.5% of students paid tuition related incidental fees in the range \$1 to \$60. Those institutions with significant numbers of students who paid more than \$60 in tuition related incidental fees were Sault College, with 34.3% (353 students) who paid a fee in the range of \$61 to \$90 and 12.2% of students (141 students) at Canadore who paid a fee in the same range.

Although only 3.1% of all full time post secondary students paid tuition related incidental fees in the range of \$91 - \$120, 14.3% of the students (235 students) at Sir Sanford Fleming paid this fee, as did 13.6% (323 students) at Niagara. 2.1% of full time post secondary students paid a tuition related fee in the range of \$121 to \$150; 18.3% of students at Sault College (189 students) and 13.4% of students at Fanshawe College (665 students) paid this fee.

59.1% of all full time post secondary students paid a composite fee (i.e. basic tuition fee, plus tuition related incidental fee) in the range of \$301 to \$340. 29.2% paid a composite fee in the range of \$341 to \$380. 92% of all students at Mohawk College paid a composite fee in the range of \$341 to \$380. The other institutions with substantial numbers of students in this fee range were George Brown College 75.3%, Seneca 72.6%, and Centennial 64%.

Above \$380, the largest percentage grouping of students was at Sault College, where 34.3% of students paid a composite fee in the range of \$381 to \$420; 19.1% of students at Canadore paid a fee in the same range.

Examining composite fees by program, it is apparent that 97.3% of students in science business programs and 90.7% of students in health sciences programs paid composite fees of less than \$381, whereas in technology and applied arts

programs, 86.5% and 76.4% of students respectively paid fees of less than this.

A greater percentage of technology and applied arts students pay higher composite fees than do business and health sciences students.

Part Time Post Secondary

97.2% of all part time post secondary students paid basic tuition fees in the range of \$1 to \$90. 72.1% of these students paid in the range of \$31 to \$60. Canadore College and St. Lawrence College had respectively 94% and 91% of their students who paid in the range of \$1 to \$30. George Brown had 48% of students who paid basic tuition fees in the range of \$61 to \$90. Only seven colleges had students who paid tuition related incidental fees in part time courses; these were Cambrian, Canadore, Fanshawe, George Brown, Niagara, St. Clair and Sault.

The system wide hourly rate for mean part time basic fee was 97¢ per contact hour and for mean composite fee \$1.00 per contact hour. The hourly rate for mean composite full time fee was 36¢ per contact hour; on average, a student taking a part time post secondary course pays 2.8 times as much as a student taking the equivalent full time program. The highest ratio between full and part time mean hourly rates was at Mohawk and Centennial. Both of these colleges had part time hourly rates which were an average 4.2 times the full time rate. At the other extreme, St. Lawrence (with a part time hourly rate 1.4 times the full time rate) was the college with its mean hourly rate for part time closest to a pro rating of full time fee.

Part Time Non Post Secondary Vocational

78.8% of all part time non post secondary vocational students paid basic tuition fees in the range of \$1 to \$60. Canadore had 97.5% and St. Lawrence 99% of their students paying less than \$31, (in the range of \$1 to \$30.) Loyalist and Northern had respectively 75% and 72.5% of their students falling in the same range.

At George Brown College, 39.4% of part time non post secondary vocational students paid basic tuition fees in the range of \$61 to \$90. Only seven colleges had tuition related incidental fees in the part time non post secondary vocational area; the colleges are Cambrian, Canadore, Fanshawe, George Brown, Niagara, St. Clair and the Sault. 84.6% of students who paid tuition related fees paid in the range of \$1 to \$10. At Canadore, however, 57.7% tuition related incidental fees payers were in the range of \$21 to \$30.

Part Time Non Post Secondary Avocational

94.2% of students in part time non post secondary avocational programs paid basic tuition fees in the range of \$1 to \$60. However, George Brown had 69% of its students who paid basic tuition fees above this, i.e. in the range of \$61. Only four colleges charged tuition related incidental fees in the non post secondary avocational area; these colleges were Fanshawe, George Brown, St. Clair and Sault. 97.2% of tuition related incidental fee payers were in the range of \$1 to \$10. However, at George Brown 70% of tuition related incidental fee payers paid more than a \$20 tuition related incidental fee.

64.6% of non post secondary avocational students paid fees in the \$1 to \$30 range. This is a significantly higher number of students than for non post secondary vocational 26.9%, or post secondary students 15% in the same fee range.

On average, students in post secondary avocational courses paid lower fees for their courses than do students taking post secondary or vocational courses.

Incidental Fees - Student Related and Institution Related

The colleges had many student related incidental fees and institution related incidental fees but compared with the universities, the overall pattern was simpler and also showed less variation within categories. But, consistency among institutions was less than complete.

Student Related Incidental Fees

The only student related incidental fee charged by all colleges was that for student activity (the equivalent of the student association fee in the universities). This was normally in the \$30 to \$40 range but there were exceptions at both extremes. Sheridan, Conestoga and Sault College charged only \$20 each but Cambrian charged \$57. Since the students themselves influence and control the level of such fees, any variation in them is partly a reflection of what the students wanted.

Eleven of the institutions charged a locker fee of between \$1 to \$5. In all other fee categories, either a minority of institutions made charges or none did so. Four institutions charged an athletics fee ranging from \$15 to \$35. Six charged an insurance fee of between \$.34 and \$3. Three charged an OFS fee, either \$1.50 or \$1.65. Two institutions charged for I.D. cards, \$.75 and \$2. No student related incidental fees were charged for health services, facilities (centres) or G-OPIRG.

Within each fee category there were wide variations. Humber, for example, was charging ten times as much as Mohawk for lockers and infinitely more than those institutions which made no locker charges. Cambrian was charging nine times as much as Algonquin for insurance.

From a student or institutional perspective, the total student related incidental fees charged in colleges were mainly in the \$35 to \$45 range (19 of 22 institutions). In three, however, the total student related incidental fees were noticeably higher: Durham (\$50), Canadore (\$58) and Cambrian (\$61.50). Compared with the universities, the student related incidental fees in colleges were relatively infrequent and low.

Institution Related Incidental Fees

As in the universities, in the colleges there were basically two types of institution related incidental fees - those aimed at cost recovery and those aimed at deterring the activity for which they were charged. Most institution related incidental fees in the colleges were avoidable. The colleges tended to charge more institution related incidental fees than the universities. Most charged seven or eight each, but some institutions (George Brown, Georgian, Northern, Sheridan, Sanford Fleming and Algonquin) charged nine or ten. Durham, Loyalist, and Sault College charged only four or five each.

All 22 colleges charged a confirmation fee. The confirmation fee is non refundable, but represents for those students who register, a \$50 payment towards the basic tuition fee. Twenty charged a fee for a duplicate diploma. Nineteen charged a transcript fee. Eighteen charged late registration fees and senior citizen fees. Seventeen charged for duplicate I.D. cards. Fifteen charged appeal fees and eleven for graduation. Institution related incidental fees charged by a minority of the institutions included a charge for a duplicate fee receipt at ten institutions, parking at eight institutions, an examination fee at seven and a non-Ontario registration fee at one.

The confirmation fee (except for pilots at Canadore) was \$50 at all the institutions and was non refundable but the other institution related incidental fees tended to vary considerably. The lowest fee for a duplicate diploma was \$4; the highest was \$20. Transcript fees varied from \$.50 to \$2. Where a senior citizen fee was charged, it was normally \$5 but was \$7 at Humber. The late registration fees were fixed rather than variable, and ranged from \$10 to a high of \$20. The other institution related incidental fees varied widely. The wide variations

in fee for the same service suggests that incidental fees may have had their level established on some basis other than primarily cost.

SURVEY OF OPINION IN REGARD TO TUITION FEE AND INCIDENTAL FEE ISSUES

The opinions recieved from persons interviewed are summarized below:

- . The colleges are comfortable and unquestioning about a great deal of current policy as it is communicated by College Affairs Branch and/or the Council of Regents. Much of the discussion in interview with respondents tended to concentrate on issues in regard to the administration and application of current policy rather than exploring possible policy alternatives.
- . 97% of respondents who gave an opinion on the issue, approved the current policy of centralized control and standarization of tuition fee levels for full time post-secondary programs. Only 13% of all respondents advocated a system of differential fees for full time post-secondary programs. Only 10% of those who gave an opinion on the issue wanted more institutional autonomy, in fee setting. 29% advocated less autonomy and 61% did not wish for any change.
- . For most institutions, policy on tuition related incidental fees was to use these as a device for recovering some of the direct and marginal costs associated with program provision. The growth in the incidence of incidental fees and particularly tuition related incidental fees was generally attributed to increasing costs, and a cost recovery policy within the organization to allow charging of consumable tuition related materials. There was a general uneasiness within institutions about incidental fees. Some faculty, presidents, and administrators (31% of all respondents) felt the need for regulation, others were reluctant to accept the loss of autonomy that this might involve. Many of the administrator respondents were concerned that monies collected from tuition related incidental fees at departmental level were not always accurately recorded and accounted for.
- . In continuing education, there is open market competition with other education institutions and consideration about "what the market will bear" tend to influence decisions about what fee to charge. However, most respondents represented that their institutional policy is to set fee levels to cover direct and marginal costs.

- . Only 6% of all respondents advocated a zero tuition fee policy. None of these respondents were students. However, 25% of faculty respondents were in favour of a zero tuition fee policy. The overwhelming weight of opinion is committed to a "user pay" concept of fee. 90% of respondents believe that tuition fees are not a barrier to accessibility in colleges. There is a majority view (53% of all respondents) that in some fashion fees should be cost related. 31% of all respondents volunteered that they would prefer to see tuition fees indexed on an annualized basis, rather than after a number of years with no fee increase or dramatic jumps in fee level.
- . 45% of all respondents (including 52% of student respondents) volunteered that the current tuition fee, even with associated incidental fees provides "a good deal" to the student. The general view was that students in colleges compared very favourably with those in universities in terms of student contact hours of tuition, and perceived benefits arising from full time programs. No one described the colleges unfavourably in relation to universities.
- . Some respondents were prepared to speculate on what might be an appropriate range for tuition fees for full time post-secondary programs. The range varied from minimum of \$400 to a maximum of \$1,000; however, most of those who were prepared to quote a maximum figure quoted in the \$400 to \$600 range. A number (17% of all respondents) felt that fees should be a fixed percentage of revenue. It was suggested that a percentage figure, 15% (on average) be fixed as an objective, and that fees should be annually accommodated in this direction until the objective was achieved. A small number of people suggested that the figure should be higher than 15% but no number higher than 20% was proposed.
- . There was a general and unanimous rejection of the concept that fees should relate to private or societal benefits accruing from a program of post-secondary education.
- . Administrators would be very uneasy with the situation where the balance of students versus institutional funding changes towards more funding for students. Of those respondents (a small number) who felt competent to express a view on this issue, 78% were in favour of more funding to institutions rather than students.
- . In many cases, particularly with faculty, student, and lower level administrators, respondents were ill-informed about the circumstances and issues surrounding tuition fee policy and practice. It was not uncommon to record from the same respondent at different stages during the data collection interview opinions on policy and practice which were inconsistent.

QUANTITATIVE EXAMINATION OF POLICY ALTERNATIVES

The same policy alternatives were examined as models for colleges as for universities.

The table below describes total system wide institutional revenue from fees for full time post secondary students, at each of the three levels of model, i.e. current, 10% and 20%. System wide revenue at each of these levels is a controlled variable for all of the modelled alternatives.

Table 9

SYSTEM-WIDE INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE FOR FULL TIME POST SECONDARY PROGRAMS AT 10%, CURRENT AND 20% LEVELS OF CURRENT STRUCTURE MEAN MODEL SHOWING PER CENT AGE CHANGE FROM MEAN CURRENT LEVEL

	Current Structure Mean 10% of Cost	Current Structure Mean Current	Current Structure Mean 20% of Cost
System wide institutional revenue in 000\$	21943.8	18871.6	43887.5
% difference in revenue from current structure mean	16.3	-	132.6

Unlimited Cost Related Model

In the unlimited cost related model the variation in institutional fee revenue is no greater in any case than $\pm 6\%$. George Brown has a fee revenue increase of 5.9% at one extreme, while Sheridan at the other extreme loses 6% of revenue. Those institutions which improve their position most significantly are George Brown, St. Clair and Georgian. Those institutions which do least well are Sheridan, Seneca and Humber. Inevitably, institutions which have higher enrolments in health sciences and technology than in applied arts and business will improve their revenue position.

There are three basic fee levels in the model. At the current level of model, these are \$431.82, \$345.66 and \$287.88. Basic tuition fees for the 10% and 20% levels of the model are set out in Table 9. Programs in the health sciences had basic tuition fee increases as high as 30% and programs in business and applied arts were generally reduced by 11%.

Table 10

BASIC TUITION FEE RANGES IN UNLIMITED
COST RELATED MODEL AT 10%, CURRENT,
AND 20% LEVELS

10% OF COST	CURRENT LEVEL	20% OF COST
502.12	431.82	1,004.24
401.70	345.46	803.39
334.75	287.88	669.50

Limited Cost Related Model

The fee limits at the current level in the limited cost related model are set at \$300 and \$600. There is marginally less variation in institutional revenue in the limited than in the unlimited model. The maximum decrease in fee revenue for an institution is 4.2% (Sheridan) and the maximum increase is 4.7%, (George Brown). Seventeen of the colleges had less variation (but still in the same direction than in the unlimited cost related model. Two had the same variation and three had slightly more.

Table 10 sets out the three basic tuition fees for each of the three levels of model. As for the unlimited cost related model, programs in the health sciences had the most significant increases (as high as 27%) and programs in business and applied arts the most significant decreases (in general 8%).

Table 11

BASIC TUITION FEE RANGES IN
LIMITED COST RELATED MODEL AT
10%, CURRENT, AND 20% LEVELS

² 10% OF COST	¹ CURRENT LEVEL	³ 20% OF COST
484.47	417.84	968.95
378.26	326.81	756.52
350.00	300.00	700.00

- ¹ - Fee Limits \$300 - \$ 600
- ² - Fee Limits \$350 - \$ 700
- ³ - Fee Limits \$700 - \$1,400

Standard Fee Model

In this model there were no significant variations in institutional fee revenue within each level. Mohawk has the greatest percentage change in institutional revenue - a decrease of 1%. None of the other colleges has a percentage change in revenue of more than a fraction of 1%.

Fees are, of course, standard, regardless of program type and cost. At each of the three levels of model, i.e. current, 10% and 20% of cost, the basic tuition fee would be respectively \$326.17, \$379.26 and \$758.53.

Zero Tuition Fee Model

With basic tuition fees at zero, colleges will suffer an 8.7% decrease in institutional revenue from the current structure mean current level. If tuition related incidental fees are held at current levels, 54% of full-time students would effectively have a zero composite fee. The remaining 46% would pay a tuition related incidental fee ranging as high as a mean by program of \$161.54.

